



**URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF RIPLEY**  
(Derbyshire)

**ANNUAL  
HEALTH REPORT**

1966



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The Urban District Council of Ripley  
(DERBYSHIRE)

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# Annual Health Report 1966

**Chairman of the Council:** Councillor B. Boam, J.P., B.E.M.

**Vice-Chairman:** Councillor W. Oxley.

**Public Health Committee:**

Chairman: Councillor E. Walters.

Members: Councillors G. T. Beastall, B. Boam, C. E. Booth, C. Burnett, Miss J. Burnett, T. Dexter, T. P. Gadsby, F. Jones, S. J. Moorhouse, W. Oxley, G. H. Stone and Mrs. M. H. A. Williams.

**Public Health Staff:**

**Medical Officer of Health:**

PHILIP WEYMAN, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P. & S.  
D.P.H., F.R.S.H.,

The Firs, High Street, Alfreton, Derby.

Telephone No.: Alfreton 2614.

**Chief Public Health Inspector:**

MERVYN GREGORY, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.,  
Town Hall, Ripley, Derby.

Telephone No.: Ripley 2331/2.

**Additional Public Health Inspector:**

KEITH WINT, M.A.P.H.I.

## RIPLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

### ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

To the Chairman and Members of the  
Ripley Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my report for the year 1966.

In annual reports we are concerned with statistics and the work of the year. It is time, however, to pay a tribute to the Alferton and Ripley Home Safety Committee. This vigorous voluntary joint committee has completed another useful year's work as described in the body of the report. Attention has to be drawn forcefully and often to situations which might cause accidents. Particular thanks should go to a sub-committee who do excellent work in promoting competitions to illustrate dangerous situations. A plea to return unused drugs to the chemist is necessary. The "stocks" in some houses are a danger to their owner and to others.

Routine work during the year has continued smoothly and satisfactorily. The Chief Public Health Inspector comments on this.

It is pleasing to note the number of modern, cheerful new houses erected in the district. These are a great improvement on some of the old unsatisfactory premises still in use.

The outdoor weekly market appears tidier, cleaner and more satisfactory than many others.

The progress of the sewerage scheme proposed by the Council is followed with close interest.

Crude sewage, once in the water carriage system, should not be seen again.

"Instant health" or almost "instant health" is the result of our modern drug industry. Unfortunately there remain diseases not yet conquered. Circulatory diseases and malignant diseases stand out in the list. More personal application to recommendations made to try and reduce these would be a step forward. Behaviour, not medicines, seems to be the keyword.

My thanks to the general practitioners for their interest and comments during the year.

The support of the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee during the year has been much appreciated.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

P. WEYMAN,  
Medical Officer of Health.



## STATISTICS

The Statistics which appear in this report have been compiled from information received from a number of sources throughout the year.

These are kept to a minimum in this report, but some are necessary so that comparisons can be made with previous years.

The Registrar of Births and Deaths for Ripley supplies a weekly return, giving details of births and deaths occurring in the area.

Notifications of infectious disease are sent in by Medical Practitioners and in cases of Tuberculosis sometimes by the Chest Physicians and Hospital Medical Officers.

The notification of suspected cases is most important, for instance in poliomyelitis, food poisoning and dysentery. Telephone communications are much appreciated and can save a great deal of time.

Additional information about infectious disease and undiagnosed illnesses comes from hospitals, school teachers, parents, health visitors and casual conversations.

At weekly and quarterly intervals details regarding infectious disease, births and deaths are received from the Registrar General. This enables a watch to be kept on any unusually prevalent disease in the County, or surrounding districts or towns.

Information received from Medical Officers of Health or Port Medical Officers about travellers leads to surveillance of persons arriving from Smallpox areas. Sometimes contacts of paratyphoid cases require examination to ensure that they are free from disease.

Many points occur during the year and are dealt with in a routine manner.

## POPULATION

The estimated population of the Urban District at the 30th June, 1966, was given by the Registrar General as 17,750. This is a decrease of 30 from the estimate made at the same time in 1965.

The estimated annual population for the last ten years is given in Table 4.

## BIRTHS

234 live births were registered in 1966, giving a crude birth rate per thousand of the population of 13.2. When adjusted for comparison purposes by the application of the comparability factor of 1.07 the rate is 14.1, which can be compared with an England and Wales rate of 17.7.

See Summary of Statistics and Table 4.

## INFANT MORTALITY

5 infant deaths were recorded during the year. These give an infant death rate per thousand live births of 21.4.

See Summary of Statistics and Table 4.

**STILL BIRTHS**

The 5 still births registered give a rate per thousand births (live and still) of 20.9. This is higher than the rate for England and Wales.

**PERINATAL MORTALITY**

The number of still births and infant deaths occurring under the age of one week is 10, giving a rate per thousand live and still births of 41.8. The following table gives the figures for the last five years:—

Year	Number	Rate per thousand live and still births	Rate for England and Wales
1962	8	34.4	30.8
1963	8	29.7	29.3
1964	13	55.5	28.2
1965	6	21.2	26.9
1966	10	41.8	26.3

**DEATHS**

215 deaths were registered. These give a crude death rate per thousand of the population of 12.1 which, after adjustment by the application of the comparability factor of 1.04, is 12.6. This can be compared with a rate for England and Wales of 11.7.

See Summary of Statistics and Table 4.

**Deaths from Individual Diseases**

The 215 deaths are set out in Table 5 according to cause and sex.

**Disease of Heart and Circulatory System**

105 deaths occurred in this group—56 males and 49 females. Numbers 17-21 inclusive in Table 5 make up this number.

45 deaths were due to coronary disease, 19 to other heart disease, 25 to vascular lesions of the nervous system and 16 to other diseases of the circulatory system.

**Cancer**

43 deaths occurred in this group—22 men and 21 women. Death rates per thousand of the population are set out in the Summary of Statistics with comparative figures for England and Wales.

The 10 deaths from cancer of the lung and bronchus were men.

See Table 5.

**Pneumonia and Bronchitis**

There were 16 deaths from pneumonia and 7 from bronchitis.

**Tuberculosis**

There was one death from respiratory tuberculosis and this occurred in an elderly man.



## **Maternal Mortality**

There were no maternal deaths registered in the urban district.

## **Accidents**

6 persons—3 men and 3 women—died following accidents.

2 elderly women died as a result of falls, a middle-aged man died in a colliery accident, an elderly woman died due to inhalation of gastric contents and 2 young men died as a result of motor vehicle accidents.

## **Suicide**

4 persons—3 men and 1 woman—committed suicide.

An elderly man by barbiturate poisoning, an elderly woman by carbon monoxide (coal gas) poisoning, a middle-aged man by hanging and a middle-aged man by a self-inflicted gun shot wound.

## **INFECTIOUS DISEASE**

118 cases of infectious disease were notified. The incidence of individual diseases was: Measles 61, Pneumonia 27, Scarlet Fever 10, Whooping Cough 10, Erysipelas 6, Tuberculosis 4.

### **Measles**

61 cases of Measles were notified. The majority of cases occurred in children under 10 years of age during the latter part of the year.

### **Pneumonia**

27 cases were notified—the majority occurring in persons over 45 years of age.

See Table 7.

### **Scarlet Fever**

10 cases were notified—all occurring in the 3 to 16 age group.

See Table 7.

### **Whooping Cough**

10 cases were notified—the majority in children under 5 years of age.

### **Tuberculosis**

4 cases of respiratory tuberculosis were notified—3 men and 1 woman.

See Table 6.

### **Dysentery**

No cases were notified.

### **Food Poisoning**

No cases were notified in the District.

## **CARE OF THE ELDERLY**

### **Retirement**

Reports and information were distributed on the need for thought and training for retirement. More attention is being paid to this and courses are run at intervals. Not many yet, but a start has been made.

Retirement is welcomed by many people—for the first three months! Much more work is needed to try and remove the boredom and “not wanted” feeling. The drift to living alone as families grow up and move away and relatives die is a common occurrence. Suitable accommodation is becoming more readily available and the designs of accommodation for older people are more often considered in detail.

Considerable experience is needed to help to make the last period of life a comfortable one.

Medical attention for various conditions and to relieve discomfort is essential. This is difficult in the face of resistance. “I’ve never had the doctor” is not unusual. However, this is no longer so difficult.

Nearby friends make arrangements amongst themselves for frequent short visits. The determined isolated old lady, known to be difficult in the past, presents problems to family and friends. All concerned can only tackle such problems when they are permitted to do so.

Sometimes simple presents like flowers are absent. Greetings cards help but perhaps they are rather expensive and the money might be better spent in other ways.

Most of these old people will take an active interest in the things that happen locally, but they need to be told and kept up-to-date. If they are not they relapse into dull despondency and a cabbage-like existence.

Reports concerning care of the elderly have been submitted to the Public Health Committee as follows:—

#### 1957

August—Care of the Elderly.

#### 1959

February—Meeting, London, Care of the Elderly.

May—Facilities Available.

August—Laundry Facilities, Housing and Falls.

#### 1960

August—Care of Old People—Housing, Elderly and Chronic Sick.

#### 1961

January—S.O.S. Cards.

May—Meals-on-Wheels.

December—Housing Accommodation.

#### 1962

September—Development of Services.

November—Designing for Old People.

#### 1963

March—Cold Injury.

May—Care of Old People.

#### 1964

September—Local Authority Powers to Help.

November—Bathing Facilities.

December—Care of the Over 60’s, Luncheon Clubs, Cold the Killer.

#### 1965

March—Hypothermia.

September—Loneliness.

December—Accidental Hypothermia.

#### 1966

February—Accidental Hypothermia.

March—Meals for Old or Disabled People.

September—Retirement.



## **Supporting Services**

### **Meals-on-Wheels Service**

Organised and run by the W.R.V.S. and supported financially by the Derbyshire County Council and the District Council, the ladies continue to provide a useful meals service appreciated by all who receive it.

### **Chiropody Service**

This is a very successful service and welcomed by the older people. The availability of transport, if necessary, is a great help.

Carried out at the Derbyshire County Council's Clinic in Derby Road, it is probably one of the most useful services provided for older people.

### **Incontinence**

Incontinence pads are supplied by the Derbyshire County Home Nursing Service on order from the family doctor. This type of provision is useful for disabled at all ages. More enquiries might be made more often by health workers to see if these pads might be of assistance.

### **Flashing Lights**

To enable older or disabled people living alone to call for assistance in an emergency, S.O.S. Cards were produced for a number of years to put in the window. These were used occasionally but their successors, the flashing lights, are far more effective. These are not used on any great scale in the District.

### **Persons in Need of Care and Attention**

It was not necessary to use emergency powers of removal under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948.

### **Hypothermia**

Attention each year has been called to the dangers of cold, damp conditions, particularly to the older person, who may also be debilitated. Easy modern methods of heating are essential. Many homes have very poor bedroom conditions.

Danger may also occur to the young and adventurous. Walking and climbing by inexperienced and ill-equipped people in weather conditions in England can lead to exhaustion and disaster. Many youth organisations, climbing and rambling clubs are aware of this problem. Equipment has vastly improved and it is a pleasure to see some of the newer and brighter clothing in use. Injured or exhausted persons are more easily found and helped.

Unfortunately youth tends to be slightly fashion crazy. The use of tight jeans are not suitable safe clothing in exposed conditions.

## **Accommodation**

The County Council have one home in the District (The Willows) for men and women.

Ideally each older person should have individual (or double) personal private accommodation designed in such a way that they can be alone or mix with those who become their friends. For many reasons this should be ground floor accommodation. For instance, not much stimulus arises when lying in a bed in an upstairs flat only able to see the clouds or the odd seagull.

More wheel chairs are supplied nowadays and more invalid cars are provided. Suitable accommodation in which to manipulate a wheel chair has been discussed on many occasions.

The book, "Designing for the Disabled" (Selwyn Goldsmith) is one of the most complete and useful studies of the needs for the disabled. Its detail is recommended to all those concerned in designing accommodation for fit as well as disabled people.

## **Warden Scheme**

At the time of writing the Council have two warden schemes. The accommodation consisting of flatlets. In one scheme heating is by solid fuel in each individual flatlet. In the other gas fired warm air heating is used.

The pleasure expressed by people after moving in from their previous accommodation is immense. This must be a source of pride to members of the Council who have interested themselves in these schemes.

This type of accommodation might replace the old idea of "Homes." An increase in the grant from the County Council might encourage even more enthusiasm for more schemes.

## **SERVICES**

### **Clinics**

In the town is a Derbyshire County Council all-purpose Clinic. The following sessions take place:—

Ante-natal Clinic, Derby Road, Ripley.

Relaxation Class, Derby Road, Ripley.

Eye Clinic, Derby Road, Ripley.

Consultation Clinic (School Doctor), Derby Road, Ripley.

Chiropody Clinic, Derby Road, Ripley.

Exfoliative Cytology, Derby Road, Ripley.

Chest Clinic (Ripley Hospital) now "general medicine."

School Dental Service, Derby Road, Ripley.

There are no plans for a health centre—none are included in the County Council schemes.



## **Hospitals**

### **Ripley General Hospital (21 Beds)**

A general practitioner hospital with consultant out-patient departments. This vigorous, helpful and convenient hospital continues to serve the area. It avoids long out-patient journeys to distant city hospitals and reduces pressure at these hospitals.

## **PROTECTION AGAINST DISEASE**

### **Prevention**

Stress has been laid on family hygiene. Unfortunately most homes are not designed with this in mind. In all places of food preparation there has to be a wash hand basin. This is not so in many homes.

It was pleasing to hear that a family doctor had strongly condemned the placing of soiled nappies from a child with diarrhoea on the draining board in the kitchen. He had further asked the midwives to make a point of discussing this point when instructing mothers at ante-natal clinics.

Basic education on transfer of bacteria and prevention of spread of infection seems to continue at a very low level. Even if facts are known carelessness and "couldn't care less" play a part in spread of disease.

### **Immunisation**

The absence of outbreaks of poliomyelitis and diphtheria point to a pleasing "herd" situation. However, the stimulus of outbreaks to ensure that people seek protection is absent and we rely on health education.

### **Brucellosis**

No case of brucellosis has been reported in the district.

A great deal of publicity has been given to human and animal brucellosis. The general practitioners have had a circular from your Medical Officer of Health on this matter. Conversations indicated that consideration had been given to this disease on receipt of the circular and possible cases scrutinized.

A little raw milk is sold in the district. It is forgotten that many people have holidays in other parts of Britain where Brucellosis may occur. The possibility of farm holidays and a newly-awakened desire to drink raw milk is not without possibilities.

The very large number of vaccination certificates produced in recent years point to large numbers of people travelling to other countries, especially in the Mediterranean, where the disease might also be contracted.

Difficulty in diagnosis is possibly part of the problem.

Enough time has now elapsed since the surge of publicity to have turned up at least one recent case in the Medical Officer of Health's population of 100,000. But so far this has not happened.



Some time ago when arrangements for sampling milk were being considered it was discovered that the following organisations collected milk samples:—

Milk Officer, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

County Council Sampling Officer.

Milk Marketing Board.

Ripley Urban District Council.

A farmer was considering whether he should boost his production to keep supplies available for sampling. In fact, with co-operation, one visit for a sample would have served for all purposes.

Basically the eradication of Brucellosis is a problem for the Veterinary Service. Tuberculosis was dealt with and eradicated from herds over a long time but in a perfectly satisfactory manner.

### **Screening Procedures**

The development of modern techniques — cervical cytology, urine testing for diabetes — proceed in a haphazard manner. Until radical changes take place such as data processing, linking, for instance, all medical records to a national health service number and a sorting system with reminders automatically put into the postal service it seems unlikely that the present hit or miss service will make any major contribution to prevention. One hears with pleasure progress in other parts of the country with data processing and use of computers.

### **ALFRETON AND RIPLEY HOME SAFETY COMMITTEE**

This Committee, an independent voluntary Committee supported financially by the District Councils and the County Council, continues with its band of regular supporters.

It is an extremely useful platform for publicity on home safety matters.

One of the most intractable problems is to get people to **personally** apply safety suggestions. It is always applicable to someone else but never to “me.” Even active members of the Committee will relate accidents which should never have happened.

The Secretary of the Alferton and Ripley Home Safety Committee has listed some of the activities of the Committee during the year. This does not really illustrate the active and positive discussions which take place.

“Medicines with Care” posters were distributed to Chemists, Doctors’ Surgeries, Clinics and other places in Ripley in support of an exhibition in Nottingham.

An invitation was extended to all Head Teachers of schools in the Alferton and Ripley areas to become members of the Committee or to attend meetings. One teacher attended a meeting.

A member of the Derbyshire Fire Service gave an interesting talk on the causes of fire, etc., and afterwards members were invited to ask questions. The Derbyshire Fire Service personnel are always very helpful and pleased to assist.

A poster competition entitled "Dangers on Holiday" was held in June, the winning entries were exhibited in Alferton and Ripley Council Offices. 173 entries were received and there were 61 winners. Monetary prizes and certificates were awarded.

Three different sizes of paper bags with poisons slogans on them were distributed to Chemists and shops in the two areas. These were supplied by the Health Education Department of Derbyshire County Council.

Dr. Corrigan showed to the Committee a "Safe" Medicine Cabinet and explained exactly how it was designed to safeguard children. Leaflets were obtained.

Display of defective wiring by Lowes Electrical Ltd., of Ripley, the Committee sent a letter informing the firm that the display was very effective and certainly showed exactly how accidents did happen.

Home Safety Check Lists. Each member received a copy of this list regarding checking items in their homes. Members were asked to report any accidents that occurred resulting from faulty appliances in their homes.

Home Safety Handbook (new edition). Negotiations are still proceeding in this connection.

A poster competition entitled "Safety at Christmas" was held in December, 1966, the winning posters being exhibited at Ripley and Alferton. 191 entries were received and there were 50 winners. Monetary prizes and certificates were awarded.

Derbyshire Home Safety Committee Conference. Copies of a talk by a Consultant were distributed to all members.

## **MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH'S OFFICE**

This office serves a population of approximately 100,000 people. The number fluctuates slightly each year. Of the four areas only the Borough of Ilkeston had experience of a full-time Medical Officer before this office was set up in 1954. The services of the Medical Officer and his staff of a Confidential Clerk and a Clerk/Typist are shared by the Borough of Ilkeston and the Urban Districts of Alferton, Heanor and Ripley. The Medical Officer also serves the County Council as an Assistant Medical Officer. This arrangement is extremely useful and allows free and easy liaison.



The office is run as a separate unit. This assists in accounting matters and is probably unique in its arrangement. During the last 10 years it has been the policy to make sure that people know that they have a Medical Officer of Health. Because of the situation of the office and for the convenience of all it is the practice to visit people in their own homes. Appointments at the office or in Public Health Departments are rare. As a result the personal approach is more friendly and helps co-operation. The early suspicions in some Council Offices of "What's he up to?" seem to have died and a friendly reception is now the rule.

The Confidential Clerk and Clerk/Typist are kept fully occupied in supporting the work of the Medical Officer. If they do not know the answer to queries they know how to find out. A great deal of the work is confidential in that it often deals with personal affairs and problems.

Comments on environmental situations are received from many sources. There are times when it feels as if the whole of the 100,000 people in the area are one vast Health Education team.

The easy and friendly relationship with the 50 general practitioners in the area and those who work in the area from surgeries outside the area contributes to rapid solutions to problems.

The six hospital units, three practitioner general hospitals, two maternity homes and a children's convalescent hospital are active and most useful units. Co-operation is excellent.

For all this co-operation the Medical Officer is extremely pleased.

## **DISPOSAL**

Increased use of water—more water closets, higher standard of hygiene (more baths and more bathing), more washing machines—means more has to be processed.

The new sewerage scheme has yet to be completed. Time passes and costs increase.

Cesspools are bigger and take longer to empty. Costs increase.

There is a limit to the number of dwellings which can be added to a district which has an unsatisfactory sewerage system. If applications to site industry in the area are made this means more effluent for disposal—depending on the type of industry.

The longer it takes to start and finish the new sewerage scheme the more it will cost.



## SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

### General Statistics

Area in Acres ... ..	5,411
Population (estimated) ... ..	17,750
Population per Acre ... ..	3.3
Number of Inhabited Houses ... ..	6,231
Rateable Value ... ..	£539,694
Sum represented by a Penny Rate ... ..	£2,117
Live Births registered ... ..	234
Illegitimate Live Births per cent. of total live births ... ..	4.3
Birth Rate per 1,000 population ... ..	13.2
Adjusted Birth Rate (comparability factor 1.07) ... ..	14.1
Birth Rate, England and Wales ... ..	17.7
Still Births registered ... ..	5
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Births (live and still) ... ..	20.9
Still Birth Rate, England and Wales ... ..	15.4
Deaths registered ... ..	215
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population ... ..	12.1
Adjusted Death Rate (comparability factor 1.04) ... ..	12.6
Death Rate, England and Wales ... ..	11.7
Maternal Deaths (Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion) ... ..	—
Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live and still births) ... ..	—
Maternal Mortality, England and Wales ... ..	0.26
Infant Deaths (under 1 year of age) ... ..	5
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births ... ..	21.4
Infant Mortality, England and Wales ... ..	19.0
Infant Deaths (legitimate) under 1 year of age ... ..	5
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births legitimate ... ..	22.3
Infant Deaths (illegitimate) under 1 year of age ... ..	—
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births illegitimate ... ..	—
Infant Deaths (under 4 weeks of age) ... ..	5
Neonatal Mortality per 1,000 live births ... ..	21.4
Neonatal Mortality, England and Wales ... ..	12.9
Infant Deaths (under 1 week of age) ... ..	5
Early Neonatal Mortality per 1,000 live births ... ..	21.4
Perinatal Deaths (still-births and deaths under 1 week of age) ... ..	10
Perinatal Mortality per 1,000 live and still-births ... ..	41.8

### Death Rate per 1,000 population from:—

Tuberculosis, Respiratory ... ..	0.056
Tuberculosis, Respiratory, England and Wales ... ..	0.043
Tuberculosis, other forms ... ..	—
Tuberculosis, other forms, England and Wales ... ..	0.005
Cancer of Lung and Bronchus ... ..	0.563

Cancer of Lung and Bronchus, England and Wales ... ..	0.562
Cancer, other forms ... ..	1.895
Cancer, other forms, England and Wales ... ..	1.687

TABLE 1								
BIRTHS								
			Legitimate			Illegitimate		
BIRTHS			M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Live ... ..			115	109	224	6	4	10
Still ... ..			2	2	4	—	1	1

TABLE 2		
STILL-BIRTHS — 1956-1966		
Year	Number	Rate per 1,000 Births (Live and Still)
1956	8	26.4
1957	4	14.7
1958	8	29.4
1959	10	37.4
1960	8	32.4
1961	7	26.5
1962	5	21.3
1963	7	26.0
1964	6	25.6
1965	6	21.2
1966	5	20.9

TABLE 3								
INFANT AND PERINATAL MORTALITY								
			Legitimate			Illegitimate		
Infant Deaths			M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Under 1 year of age			2	3	5	—	—	—
Under 4 weeks of age			2	3	5	—	—	—
Under 1 week of age			2	3	5	—	—	—
Perinatal Deaths	...		4	5	9	—	1	1

TABLE 4				
COMPARATIVE TABLES — 1956-1966				
Year	(Population Estimated)	Birth Rate (per 1,000 of population)	Death Rate (per 1,000 of population)	Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live Births)
1956	..... 18,030	16.4	10.5	27.1
1957	..... 18,040	14.9	11.0	33.6
1958	..... 17,980	14.7	9.2	30.3
1959	..... 17,980	14.3	11.1	23.4
1960	..... 17,900	13.4	11.5	25.1
1961	..... 17,650	14.6	11.7	7.8
1962	..... 17,700	13.0	10.5	17.4
1963	..... 17,760	14.8	11.1	11.4
1964	..... 17,720	12.9	11.1	48.2
1965	..... 17,780	15.6	9.8	3.6
1966	..... 17,750	13.2	12.1	21.4

**TABLE 5**  
**CAUSES OF DEATH**

	M.	F.	Total
1.—Tuberculosis Respiratory ... ..	1	—	1
2.—Tuberculosis, Other ... ..	—	—	—
3.—Syphilitic Disease ... ..	—	—	—
4.—Diphtheria ... ..	—	—	—
5.—Whooping Cough ... ..	—	—	—
6.—Meningococcal Infections ... ..	—	—	—
7.—Acute Poliomyelitis ... ..	—	—	—
8.—Measles ... ..	—	—	—
9.—Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	—	—	—
10.—Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach ... ..	1	2	3
11.—    „                    „            Lung, Bronchus	10	—	10
12.—    „                    „            Breast ... ..	—	10	10
13.—    „                    „            Uterus ... ..	—	1	1
14.—Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms ... ..	11	8	19
15.—Leukaemia, Aleukaemia ... ..	4	—	4
16.—Diabetes ... ..	1	1	2
17.—Vascular lesions of Nervous System	12	13	25
18.—Coronary Disease, Angina ... ..	27	18	45
19.—Hypertensions with Heart Disease ...	4	3	7
20.—Other Heart Disease ... ..	5	7	12
21.—Other Circulatory Disease ... ..	8	8	16
22.—Influenza ... ..	—	2	2
23.—Pneumonia ... ..	12	4	16
24.—Bronchitis ... ..	7	—	7
25.—Other Diseases of Respiratory System	2	—	2
26.—Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ...	—	1	1
27.—Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea ...	—	—	—
28.—Nephritis and Nephrosis ... ..	—	1	1
29.—Hyperplasia of Prostate ... ..	2	—	2
30.—Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion ...	—	—	—
31.—Congenital Malformations ... ..	1	2	3
32.—Other defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	8	8	16
33.—Motor Vehicle Accidents ... ..	2	—	2
34.—All Other Accidents ... ..	1	3	4
35.—Suicide ... ..	3	1	4
36.—Homicide and Operations of War ...	—	—	—
All Causes ... ..	122	93	215



**TABLE 6**  
TUBERCULOSIS NOTIFICATIONS

Year	Respiratory			Non-Respiratory			Grand Total
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	
1956 ...	5	1	6	—	—	—	6
1957 ...	5	2	7	—	—	—	7
1958 ...	4	3	7	—	3	3	10
1959 ...	5	2	7	—	1	1	8
1960 ...	3	1	4	1	—	1	5
1961 ...	5	—	5	—	1	1	6
1962 ...	1	—	1	1	—	1	2
1963 ...	4	—	4	—	—	—	4
1964 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1965 ...	4	2	6	—	—	—	6
1966 ...	3	1	4	—	—	—	4

**TABLE 7**  
DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1966  
AGE GROUPS

	Erysi- pelas	Measles	Pneumonia	Scarlet Fever	Tuber- culosis	Whooping Cough
All Ages .....	6	61	27	10	4	10
Under 1 year	—	—	2	—	—	1
1 — .....	—	4	—	—	—	1
2 — .....	—	7	—	—	—	2
3 — .....	—	8	—	2	—	2
4 — .....	—	4	1	1	—	2
5 — .....	—	31	2	5	—	1
10 — .....	—	6	—	1	—	1
15 — .....	—	—	2	1	—	—
25 — .....	—	—	1	—	—	—
35 — .....	—	—	2	—	1	—
45 — .....	3	—	8	—	3	—
65 and over ..	3	—	8	—	—	—
Age unknown	—	1	1	—	—	—

**TABLE 8**  
**NOTIFIABLE DISEASES — (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS)**  
**1955—1966**

Year	Whooping Cough	Scarlet Fever	Smallpox	Polio	Diphtheria	Measles	Polio	Scarlet Fever	Smallpox	Whooping Cough
1956	19	8	—	1	62	—	2	9	—	19
1957	8	97	—	2	78	65	9	11	—	8
1958	119	16	—	1	94	530	—	5	—	119
1959	31	24	—	—	82	57	—	13	—	31
1960	10	11	—	—	50	36	—	9	—	10
1961	4	6	—	—	50	396	—	6	—	4
1962	—	6	—	—	21	13	—	6	—	—
1963	—	6	—	—	37	365	—	4	—	—
1964	32	5	—	—	27	36	—	2	—	32
1965	1	16	—	—	29	225	—	5	—	1
1966	10	10	—	—	27	61	—	9	—	10

# **RIPLEY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL**

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## **REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1966**

To the Chairman and Members of the  
Ripley Urban District Council:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my sixth Annual Report.

Efforts were again concentrated on the implementation of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, which was combined with inspections under the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960. One hundred and fourteen premises received a general inspection during the year and in all but one of these non-compliance, involving correspondence and re-visits, was found. This represents considerable progress and would certainly not be equalled if, as has been suggested, the work were transferred to the Factory Inspectorate.

The main sewage scheme is now with the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for approval.

I am grateful to the Chairman of the Public Health Committee and Members of the Council for their support and encouragement, and to my colleagues for their co-operation.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

M. A. GREGORY,  
Chief Public Health Inspector.



## OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

This is the second full year of the operation of the Act. No extra staff have been appointed so that the carrying out of these duties has been at the expense of other work of the Department. Two hundred and eleven premises are registered, employing 734 males and 828 females, a total of 1,562 employees. Non-compliance in some detail was found in all but three of the premises, and this varied from the absence of a thermometer to a long list of structural defects. Generally there has been a willingness to comply and co-operation has been good.

The most frequent contraventions have been with respect to information for employees, provision of thermometers, temperature, ventilation and lighting and the provision of first aid equipment. Absent or broken hand-rails, worn and broken floor boards, obstructed and steep defective staircases, unguarded trap doors and staircase openings and worn and slippery floors and floor coverings were common. Most machines were well guarded, though the occasional "old model" required attention.

### Lighting Standards

No regulations have been made regarding standards of lighting, Section 8, requiring that it shall be "suitable and sufficient," which has been applied to ensure that there is at least sufficient lighting in workrooms to enable employees to do their work without undue strain or discomfort and that all parts of the premises, including corridors and stairs, are sufficiently well lit to prevent accidents.

In 67 premises it has been necessary to ask for improved lighting.

### Food hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960

The following tabulated list give the number of the various types of food premises in the Urban District:—

Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Cafes and Snack Bars	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Grocers and General Mixed Stores	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
Greengrocers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Fishmongers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Wholesale Fruit Merchants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Licensed Premises and Registered Clubs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
Ice Cream Manufacturers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Market Stalls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22
Confectioners	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Warehouse Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Factory Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Wine Merchants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

List of improvements and unsatisfactory conditions remedied in food premises:—

Sinks provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Hot Water provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Wash hand basins provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Premises repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
W.C.'s provided	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
W.C.'s repaired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Artificial lighting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Cleansed and redecorated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
Ventilation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Food protected against contamination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Accommodation for clothing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
(i) Number of premises to which the regulations apply	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	244
(ii) Number of above fitted to comply with regulation 16 (wash-basins)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	238
(iii) Number of premises to which regulation 19 (sinks) applies	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	242
(iv) Number of premises fitted to comply with regulation 19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	241

### Unsound Food and Foreign Bodies in Food, etc.

During the year a number of complaints were investigated. Three were reported to the Council:—

- (a) Seven mouse droppings in a bottle of milk.
- (b) Machinery lubricant (mineral oil and iron) in a sliced loaf.
- (c) Snail in a packet of frozen garden peas.

In all three cases the Council decided not to take proceedings, but to deal with the cases informally.

### Poultry Inspection

There are no poultry processing plants in the district.

During the year a survey of 33 farms and smallholdings was carried out to ascertain the extent of the slaughter of poultry in the area. Only in eight premises were poultry slaughtered during the previous 12 months and only in two cases did this exceed 35 birds a year.

At one of these 100 chickens, 40 turkeys and 2 ducks and at the other 250 chickens were slaughtered, mostly for the Christmas trade.

Arrangements are being made for some supervision to be given to these premises.



**HOUSING**  
**New Houses**

No new Council Houses were completed during 1966.  
The figures for the past seven years are as follows:—

1960 Council 2	1961 20 flats converted into 10 houses	1962 9 flats	1963 17 flats	1964 4	1965 26	1966 —
Private Enterprise 22	43	32	58	74	78	54

**Housing Improvements**

During the year 2 houses were improved with Discretionary and 40 with Standard grants.

Amenities	Standard Grants				Discretionary Grants			
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1963	1964	1965	1966
Baths provided ... ..	39	39	26	28	3	13	14	2
Internal water closets	50	45	35	37	3	13	14	2
Larders provided ... ..	10	18	15	19	2	13	14	2
Hot water systems								
provided	43	41	27	33	3	13	14	2
Wash hand basins								
provided	43	41	28	33	3	13	14	2

In Ripley Urban District, according to the 1961 Census:  
17 households were without a cold water tap in the house (8 shared this facility).  
1,054 households were without a hot water tap (3 shared).  
1,510 households were without a water closet within or attached to the building (13 shared).

**Compulsory Improvements**

The Housing Act, 1964, has given power in certain circumstances for the Council to require improvements to be carried out. Pressure of other work has delayed thoughts of a survey and action under this Act.

The Act provides that any tenant occupying a dwelling which is without one or more of the standard amenities (viz.: ventilated food store, bath or shower in a separate room, hot water system, wash hand basin, inside water closet) may make representations in writing to the local authority with a view to the exercise of their power to compel owners to provide these amenities. One representation was received and the amenities were provided during the year.

**PAIL CLOSETS**

There are now 90 pail closets in the area. None has a sewer available so that compulsory action cannot be taken for their abolition until sewer extensions are made. Persuasion by means of the offer of 50% grants under Section 47 of the Public Health Act for closet conversions or Standard Improvement Grants is the only course available, and this continues.



## CLASSIFICATION OF INSANITARY CLOSET ACCOMMODATION IN URBAN AREA

	Housing Programme	Cesspool	Unsat. Drains	Total Pails
West ... ..	—	—	1	1
Butterley ... ..	—	—	7	7
Waingroves ... ..	2	1	1	4
Marehay ... ..	—	1	—	1
Ambergate ... ..	10	31	20	61
Heage ... ..	3	5	8	16
	—	—	—	—
	15	38	37	90
	—	—	—	—

## SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

The following table indicates the position up to 31st December, 1966:—

	Pails	Privies	Waste Water Closets	Total
Conversions completed prior to 1966	1,801	266	13	2,080
Completed as Improvement Grant during 1966 ... ..	3	—	—	3
Removed from Register, 1966 ... ..	4	—	—	4
New Sewer Connections ... ..	2	—	—	2
App. for conversion—Improvement Grant ... ..	5	—	—	5
Register of unsatisfactory closet accommodation at 31st Dec- ember, 1966 ... ..	90	—	—	90

## SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS

There is one small private slaughterhouse which has been brought up to modern standards.

The amount of meat inspected is small, but it amounts to almost one visit per animal slaughtered. There is 100 per cent. meat inspection and no difficulty arises regarding over-time and Sunday slaughter as it does in many areas.

Five persons are licensed to slaughter and stun animals.

## STATUTORY ACTION

Authorised Action.	No. of Premises	Work done in default	Notices served	Notices complied with
<b>Public Health Act, 1936—</b>				
Section 24 (Sewers) ... ..	91	—	91	91
Section 39 (Drainage) ... ..	18	1	16	10
Section 42 (Sewer Connections)	4	—	4	4
Section 45 (Closet repairs) .	7	—	8	4
Section 50 (Leaking Cesspools)	6	—	—	—
Section 56 (Paving) ... ..	1	—	—	—
Section 75 (Dustbins) ... ..	5	1	4	3
Section 93 (Nuisances) ... ..	27	—	25	23
Section 138 (Water Supply) .	6	—	6	—

## **Public Health Act, 1961—**

Section 17 (Drainage) ...	2	—	2	2
Section 27 (1) (Ruinous and dilapidated buildings) ...	2	—	2	2

## **Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949—**

Section 4 (Destruction of rats or mice) ... ..	1	—	—	1
--	---	---	---	---

## **CARAVANS**

There are 3 licensed caravan sites in the area containing 3 residential caravans and 3 caravans for holiday purposes.

The travelling scrap dealers remain a problem to which the only answer appears to be municipal sites. The provision of a site in this area is urgently necessary.

## **WATER SUPPLY**

The supply is by the South Derbyshire Water Board, of which the Ripley Urban District Council is a constituent authority. A mains supply is available almost throughout the whole of the District, which is satisfactory in quality and quantity. There is no source of supply or treatment works in the area.

The Water Board makes regular examinations of the water going into supply. As all water is chlorinated before being passed into supply, the majority of samples are taken after treatment.

Typical chemical and bacteriological results are given in Table

Only the proportion of the supply obtained from the Derwent Valley Water Board is liable to plumbo-solvent action. Under the Derwent Valley Act, 1899, water supplied by the Board is required to be treated by them for the prevention of such action before the water is delivered to any of the constituent undertakings.

Water samples are only taken by the Health Department as an occasional check and in cases of complaint or from private supplies.

The Council has informed the County Council of their approval in principle to the fluoridation of the public water supplies.

Further trouble has been experienced with regard to lime in the water and of lack of pressure. The latter arises from a number of houses being served by joint service pipes in wrought iron and is aggravated by the presence of lime. The Council has agreed to make grants in respect of the provision of separate service pipes and this will help towards solving this problem.

The hardness figures for the past five years are given in Table 5.



## **NOISE**

Complaints of noise have continued to arise from time to time.

Factories are sited among dwelling houses and noise complaints are inevitable. Every effort is made to reduce noise but with varying success.

## **SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL**

The sewerage arrangements for the area are not adequate. Some are of insufficient size, some are defective due to subsidence, most are overloaded, and some areas are without sewers. All the works are either unsatisfactory or so overloaded as to be unable regularly to produce an effluent to Royal Commission Standards.

Consultants have reported upon the work necessary and the Council has accepted the report, agreed in principle, to the work being carried out and is doing everything possible to avoid any delay. Details have been submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government for approval.

The work includes:—

New main outfall sewer from Heage Road via Padley Hall to Northern Sewage Works.

New Sewage Works on present site of Northern Sewage Works.

New pumping station at Street Lane Sewage Works, and rising main into Marehay Sewage System.

New outfall sewer from Southern Works at Marehay Sewage Works.

New sewage works on the present site of the Marehay Sewage Works.

New pumping station at Heage Sewage Works and rising main to Works inlet.

Improvements to Heage Sewage Works.

New pumping station at Derby Road, Ambergate, and rising main to existing outfall to existing pumping station alongside the railway embankment.

Extension of Thacker Wood Sewage Works and provision of sludge pressing plant.

New sewers to serve Slack Lane, Nether Heage, Heage Firs, Nether Heage, Dungley Hill, Nether Heage, Street Lane and Heage Road, Ripley, Lower Hartshay and Derby Road, Ambergate.

## **PETROLEUM REGULATION ACTS, 1928 and 1936**

The standard adopted by the Council is the Home Office Model Code.

Licences in force during the year:—

Petrol ... ..	49	for	102,770	galls.
Petroleum Mixture ...	6	for	1,300	galls.
Carbide of Calcium ...	1	for	5	tons.



## CESSPOOLS AND SEPTIC TANKS

There are now 152 cesspools in the district and the Council undertakes their emptying free of charge. Two vehicles are used, one of which is a combined cesspool/gully emptier. The improvement grants scheme is increasing this work and the sewer extensions will bring welcome relief. The road gullies are emptied four times a year.

## PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

There are no public swimming baths in the area, the nearest being at Alfreton, approximately four miles away.

## PUBLIC CLEANSING Refuse Collection

A weekly collection of house refuse was maintained throughout the year. Large items are collected free by arrangement.

The service falls short of the best present-day practice in the following respects:—

- (a) There is no municipal dustbin scheme, so that the bins provided are of assorted shapes and sizes, in all kinds of conditions, and there is a continuous fight to keep unsuitable receptacles such as dolly tubs, oil drums, buckets, baths and the like out of use.
- (b) The scheme is not dustless and this raises problems of the spillage of refuse and of the hazards to health to the men who have to work in such dusty conditions.

## Provision of Dustbins and Paper Sack Holders

The Council supplies dustbins and paper sack holders at cost price, plus a small delivery charge, and 29 dustbins were sold under this scheme, together with 10 paper sack holders, and 2 stands. Where paper sack holders are purchased, sacks are supplied free of charge.

## Trade Waste

The fee for collection of trade waste from certain premises remained at £1 12s. 6d. for each additional receptacle.

The number of waste units, for which fees were collected was 50 in 1966/67.

Financial Year	1965/66			1966/67		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Trade Refuse Income ... ..	78	0	0	81	5	0
Fees for disposal of loads of rubbish	46	18	0	83	2	6

The disposal of scrap cars is becoming a problem.

## Refuse Disposal

Controlled tipping takes place at the Waingroves Refuse Tip. Operations there are satisfactory.

The main problems are vandalism, tip fires and the blowing about of paper in windy weather.

## Transport and Vehicle Maintenance

The raising of the roof and enlargement of the garages to accommodate the larger vehicles recently acquired is well in hand. The re-roofing is now completed and one-third of the front main wall. The raising of the baling shed roof is in progress.

## Personnel

The average weekly labour force for the year was 28.52. During the year 13 changes in personnel took place.

## Sickness and Absenteeism Records

Total possible working hours of all staff: 51,824.

	Time Lost 1965 Hrs.	% of Total Poss. Hours 1965 Hrs.	Time Lost 1964 Hrs.	% of Total Poss. Hours 1964 Hrs.
Sickness (Paid) .....	1,832	3.54	5,040	7.91
Sickness (Unpaid)...	552	1.13	704	2.12
Other time lost ...	1,528	2.95	1,094	1.73

## MISCELLANEOUS LEGISLATION

### Rag, Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951

One name appears on the register under the Provisions of this Act—a local furniture dealer.

### Pet Animals Act, 1951

One Licence was again issued during the year under the Act.

### Derbyshire County Council Act, 1954

#### Section 146, Registration of Hairdressers

Detailed inspections have contributed to the high standard of hygiene practised at the local hairdressers' premises.

Registrations approved during 1966 .....	2
Registrations cancelled during 1966 ... ..	2
Ladies ... ..	12
Ladies and Gents ... ..	1
Gents ... ..	6

## Common Lodging Houses

There are no common lodging houses in the District.

## Milk Distributors' Register

Licensed Distributors of Milk ... ..	13
Dairies (other than Dairy Farms) ... ..	2

## Milk Supplies—Brucella Abortus

Towards the end of the year a scheme was worked out in co-operation with the County Council for the sampling of raw milk for the presence of brucella abortus.

## The Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963

There are no egg pasteurisation plants in the district.



**TABLE 1**

**Public Health Inspection of the District**

<b>HOUSING</b>			Septic Tank ... ..	1
Housing Inspections ... ..	281		Cesspools ... ..	52
Public Health Act ... ..	329		Dustbins ... ..	43
Housing Conditions ... ..	2		Refuse Collection ... ..	53
Standard Grants ... ..	152		Refuse Disposal ... ..	66
Discretionary Grants ... ..	7		Salvage ... ..	42
Overcrowding ... ..	1		Garage Improvements ...	44
Council House Applicants	5		Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960	31
<b>FOOD SUPPLY</b>			Water Supply ... ..	44
Slaughterhouses ... ..	48		Miscellaneous ... ..	11
Market Stalls ... ..	35		Vehicle Maintenance ...	95
Unsound Food (Visits) ...	35		Rodent Control ... ..	88
Food Hygiene Regulations	228		Disinfestation (Vermin) ...	17
Food and Drugs ... ..	4		Hairdressers ... ..	4
Milk Distributors ... ..	3		Petrol Storage ... ..	18
<b>OFFICES, SHOPS AND</b>			Noise Abatement Act ...	17
<b>RAILWAY PREMISES</b>			Health Education ... ..	7
Visits ... ..	376		Keeping of Animals ... ..	2
<b>FACTORIES</b>			Filthy or Verminous Premises	4
Factories, Workshops and			Infectious Disease ... ..	3
Building Sites ... ..	41		Dust Nuisance ... ..	2
Outworkers ... ..	9		Sewer Connections ... ..	14
<b>PUBLIC HEALTH</b>			Flood Damage ... ..	7
Clean Air Inspections ...	64		Rent Act ... ..	1
Drains Inspected and			Mining Subsidence ... ..	4
Tested	164		Home Safety ... ..	1
Blocked Sewers ... ..	171		Abandoned Vehicles ... ..	2
W.C. Conversions ... ..	17		Padd'ing Pool ... ..	1

**TABLE 2**

**Summary of Complaints Received**

<b>GENERAL HOUSING DEFECTS</b>		<b>INFESTATIONS</b>	
General Defects ... ..	19	Rats ... ..	60
<b>WATER SUPPLY</b>		Mice ... ..	24
Insufficient and Defective ..	5	Cockroaches ... ..	21
<b>HOUSING</b>		Ants ... ..	17
Unfit Houses ... ..	1	Wasps ... ..	5
<b>DRAINAGE</b>		Flies ... ..	1
Obstructions, Sewers and		<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>	
Drains ... ..	54	Noise ... ..	4
		Barking Dogs ... ..	2
		Smoke Nuisance ... ..	7
		Unsound Food ... ..	29
		Caravans ... ..	3
		Smell ... ..	15
		Dust Nuisance ... ..	1
		Water in Cellar ... ..	1
		Overcrowding ... ..	1
		Flooding ... ..	1



TABLE 3

HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS AND UNFIT HOUSES ELSEWHERE

Return for Year Ending 31st December, 1966

(a) Repair—Housing and Public Health Acts.

	Section 9, 10 and 16 Housing Act 1957		Public Health and similar Local Acts		Totals	
	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal
(a) By owner	17	5	15	22	32	27
(b) By local authority	XXX	—	XXX	—	XXX	—
Totals	17	5	15	22	32	27

(b) Beyond Repair—Housing Act, 1957.

Individual Houses

Number of	1. undertakings accepted (section 16)	6
	2. closing orders made (section 17)	5
	3. demolition orders made (section 17)	—
	4. closing orders made (section 18)	3
	5. closing orders determined (section 27)	2
	6. closing orders revoked and demolition orders substituted (section 28)	9
	7. houses demolished following demolition orders	15
	8. numbers of people displaced (a) individuals	11
	(b) families	5

DISCRETIONARY AND STANDARD GRANT RETURN

(1) Standard

	Owner/Occupiers		Tenanted	
	Standard		Standard	
	5 point	3 point	5 point	3 point
1. No. of applications Received	55	—	6	—
"    "    "    Approved	47	—	6	—
"    "    "    Refused	1	—	—	—
2. No. of dwellings improved	37	—	3	—

	£	s.	d.
3. Amount paid in grants	3,655	3	2
4. Average grant per house	91	7	7
5. Number of amenities provided (a) fixed bath	28		
(b) shower	—		
(c) wash hand basin	33		
(d) hot water supply (to any fittings)	33		
(e) water closet			
(1) within dwelling	37		
(2) accessible from dwelling	—		
(f) food store	19		

(2) Discretionary

	Owner Occupiers	Tenanted
1. Number of applications Received	2	1
2. „ „ „ Approved	—	1
3. „ „ „ Refused	—	—
4. Number of dwellings Improved	2	—
		£ s. d.
5. Amount paid in grants		633 10 0
6. Average grant per house		316 15 0
(3) Dwellings outside improvement areas		
Number of dwellings improved to full standard	1	

**TABLE 4**  
**MEASUREMENTS OF AIR POLLUTION**  
**(a) Total Undissolved Deposit in a Standard Deposit Gauge in Tons per Square Mile per Month**  
R—Rainfall. T.I.M.—Total insoluble matter

Recording Station No. 1—Wellington Street—Area of Dense Old-fashioned Housing.																								
Jan.		Feb.		Mar.		Apr.		May		June		July		Aug.		Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.		
R.	T.I.M.	R.	T.I.M.	R.	T.I.M.	R.	T.I.M.	R.	T.I.M.	R.	T.I.M.	R.	T.I.M.	R.	T.I.M.	R.	T.I.M.	R.	T.I.M.	R.	T.I.M.	R.	T.I.M.	
1966	1.51	5.40	4.83	6.86	1.46	7.42	4.61	30.14	2.52	9.87	2.64	22.99	2.05	10.04	3.10	10.33	2.95	7.35	3.41	6.76	2.46	7.32	2.75	6.82
1965	2.84	5.40	0.75	8.61	2.88	7.22	1.74	8.38	2.69	13.21	2.86	10.23	2.76	10.27	2.10	6.79	4.81	6.29	1.13	5.73	3.58	4.84	4.87	5.30
1964	0.10	8.18	0.84	5.23	3.97	8.61	2.05	8.28	2.13	19.41	2.00	0.73	2.45	24.41	2.11	5.63	0.84	7.29	1.65	6.49	1.54	6.29	3.25	8.41
1963	0.56	4.40	0.51	2.45	2.77	11.29	2.28	8.11	1.32	11.06	3.12	13.94	2.56	11.13	4.01	10.00	2.47	6.72	1.41	5.17	4.63	6.46	0.51	4.44
1962	2.59	1.53	1.00	8.61	1.80	8.84	1.91	10.17	2.13	10.27	0.41	7.92	2.13	7.92	3.64	6.39	3.34	6.23	1.28	5.43	1.45	3.71	1.77	6.82
1961	3.08	6.66	2.16	6.82	0.23	6.23	3.97	9.34	1.54	9.70	0.91	5.37	2.62	4.57	3.13	5.76	1.07	6.96	3.13	6.59	1.58	5.63	2.45	6.49
1960	4.04	8.25	2.10	7.65	1.65	9.37	1.41	4.87	1.28	9.11	1.69	7.75	2.73	6.03	4.79	5.76	5.09	6.06	5.30	5.67	3.53	7.29	3.55	7.02
1959	2.46	4.04	0.20	4.01	(Gauge damaged)				0.31	4.97	0.76	9.37	1.47	5.63	0.80	5.60	0.16	7.95	2.42	8.05	2.85	6.69	4.04	6.56
Recording Station No. 2—Ripley Road, Amb ergate—Area of Low Density Housing.																								
1965	3.09	28.81	0.70	13.47	3.06	19.11																		

Recording Station No. 2—Dye Works, Ambergate—Area of Low Density Housing.

(b) Smoke and Sulphur-dioxide by Volumetric Method																								
Recording Station, Council's Garage, Nottingham Road, Ripley.																								
AV—Average Value. HV—Highest Value. LV—Lowest Value. SO <sub>2</sub> —Sulphur Dioxide. SM—Smoke (Conc. microgrammes per cubic metre).																								
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.												
	SO <sub>2</sub>	SO <sub>2</sub>	SO <sub>2</sub>	SO <sub>2</sub>	SO <sub>2</sub>	SO <sub>2</sub>	SO <sub>2</sub>	SO <sub>2</sub>	SO <sub>2</sub>	SO <sub>2</sub>	SO <sub>2</sub>	SO <sub>2</sub>	SO <sub>2</sub>	SO <sub>2</sub>	SO <sub>2</sub>	SO <sub>2</sub>	SO <sub>2</sub>	SO <sub>2</sub>	SO <sub>2</sub>	SO <sub>2</sub>	SO <sub>2</sub>	SO <sub>2</sub>	SO <sub>2</sub>	SO <sub>2</sub>
1966	AV 270	326	134	179	117	96	109	55	153	169	124	124	220	132	226	124	195							
	HV 629	706	629	503	332	253	200	116	345	272	225	310	435	590	550	590	490							
	LV 41	92	15	46	7	58	45	21	24	56	36	145	16	82	37	52								
1965	AV 184	284	160	245	320	128	16	290	95	111	547	119	273	183	306	192								
	HV 396	480	395	492	506	306	59	545	216	225	976	385	553	678	649	517								
	LV 34	105	49	72	100	78	—	92	44	38	236	6	115	45	126	74								

Recording Station—Town Hall, Ripley.																								
1966	AV	N	158	189	103	149	121	155	135	141	97	95	57	74	91	115	133	138	168	197	161	207	127	168
	HV	N	693	485	221	246	274	231	331	340	180	138	124	134	158	225	340	310	305	350	405	550	650	535
	LV	N	27	91	51	70	43	95	52	48	43	41	23	12	29	34	0	70	77	87	16	54	11	64
1965	AV	203	242	193	227	186	283	139	126	119	117	26	112	57	91	115	139	124	248	163	180	204	214	181
	HV	340	433	469	478	321	544	242	215	185	383	71	177	129	158	225	216	212	662	414	340	463	349	364
	LV	66	46	39	41	31	84	35	62	56	52	—	52	11	29	34	78	46	74	7	74	46	91	97



**TABLE 5**  
**WATER SUPPLY**  
**SUMMARY OF SAMPLES TAKEN AND RESULTS...**  
**Water Board:**

	Samples Submitted	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory
Chemical ... ..	2	2	—
Partial Chemical ... ..	45	45	—
Bacteriological ... ..	50	50	—
<b>Public Health Department:</b>			
Chemical ... ..	1	1	—
Bacteriological ... ..	2	2	—

**RESULTS OF ANALYSIS**

Appearance in 2-ft. Tube ... ..	Clear, colourless
Colour (Hazen Units) ... ..	Less than 5
Turbidity (p.p.m. Silica Scale) ... ..	Less than 2
pH Value ... ..	7.35
Parts per million	
Total Solid Matter (Dried at 180° C.) ...	284
Free and Saline Ammonia ... ..	0.04
Albuminoid Ammonia ... ..	0.02
Nitrogen as Nitrites ... ..	0
Nitrogen as Nitrates ... ..	0
Chlorine (present as Chloride) ... ..	22
Oxygen absorbed in four hours at 80° F.	0.06
Temporary ... ..	120
Hard: Permanent ... ..	75
Total ... ..	195
Oxygen in Solution ... ..	
Oxygen absorbed in 5 days ... ..	
Available Chlorine ... ..	0.11
Metals: Lead ... ..	0
Copper ... ..	0
Zinc ... ..	0
Iron ... ..	0
Fluorine ... ..	0.6

This sample is of similar composition to the previous samples from this source.

**Hardness**

The following table shows hardness of water supplies to this district:—

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Temporary ...	55	45	65	120	120
Hardness: Permanent ...	55	70	55	75	75
Total ... ..	110	115	120	195	195

No. of Houses in District connected to mains	6,183	Estimated Population Involved	17,750
No. of connections made during the year:			
New Houses ... ..	78		

**TABLE 6**  
**FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1959**

**1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health:—**

Premises	No. on Register	No. of Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sec. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ... ..	11	3	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by Local Authority ... ..	97	37	3	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excl. Outworkers' Premises) ... ..	13	4	1	—

**2. Cases in which defects were found:—**

Particulars	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Insp.	By H.M. Insp.	No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) Unsuitable or Defective ...	4	4	—	1	—

**3. Outworkers in August List:—**

Making Wearing Apparel ...	28
----------------------------	----

**TABLE 7**  
**OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963**

**(a)—Registrations and General Inspections.**

Class of Premises	No. of Premises Reg. during the year	Total No. of Reg. Premises at end of year	No. of Reg. Premises receiving a general insp. during year
Offices ... ..	2	64	30
Retail Shops ... ..	4	128	73
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses ... ..	—	7	3
Catering Establishments ... ..	—	11	8
Fuel Storage Depots ... ..	—	1	—
Totals ... ..	6	211	114

Total number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to registered premises under the Act, 375.

## (b) Analysis of Contraventions

Section	Number of Contraventions found
4 Cleanliness ... ..	11
5 Overcrowding ... ..	7
6 Temperature ... ..	56
7 Ventilation ... ..	48
8 Lighting ... ..	67
9 Sanitary Conveniences ... ..	74
10 Washing Facilities ... ..	50
11 Supply of Drinking Water ... ..	—
12 Clothing Accommodation ... ..	23
13 Sitting Facilities ... ..	5
14 Seats (Sedentary Workers) ... ..	7
15 Eating Facilities ... ..	7
16 Floors, Passage and Stairs ... ..	48
17 Fencing exposed parts machinery ...	5
18 Protection of young persons from dangerous machinery ... ..	1
19 Training of young persons working at dangerous machinery ... ..	—
23 Prohibition of heavy work ... ..	—
24 First Aid—General Provisions ... ..	40
	<hr/> 449 <hr/>

## (c) Analysis of Persons Employed in Registered Premises

Class of Workplace	Number of Per- sons Employed
Offices ... ..	706
Retail Shops ... ..	635
Wholesale departments, warehouses ... ..	103
Catering Establishments open to the public ...	82
Canteens ... ..	26
Fuel storage depots ... ..	10
Total ... ..	<hr/> 1,562 <hr/>
Total Males ... ..	734
Total Females ... ..	828

## OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

(d) Prosecutions—Nil.

(e) Reported Accidents—Nil.



**TABLE 8**  
**PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949**  
**Return for the Year 1966**

	Type of Property	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
Properties other than Sewers:		
Number of properties in district .....	7,187	69
Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification ... ..	336	7
Number infested by (i) Rats ... ..	87	7
(ii) Mice ... ..	23	—
Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification ... ..	800	40

### Sewer Treatment Results

	Total No. Manholes in Area	No. Treated	Takes C.	P.	Total Takes
July, 1966 ... ..	567	11			
September, 1966 ... ..	567	11			
December, 1966 ... ..	567	10			
April, 1965 ... ..	267	57	(Results unknown)		—
July, 1964 ... ..	190	190	(Results unknown)		Fluorakil 3 used
April, 1964 ... ..	377	289	(Results unknown)		—
June, 1963 ... ..	377	377	(Results unknown)		—
March, 1963 ... ..	520	84	—	12	12
November, 1962 ... ..	520	75	13	2	15
April, 1962 ... ..	520	72	3	2	5
November, 1961 ... ..	520	98	11	6	17
February, 1961 ... ..	520	66	5	4	9
July, 1960 ... ..	520	63	3	2	5

### Disinfestation

#### Treatments undertaken during 1966

Cockroaches ... ..	31
Ants ... ..	20
Wasps ... ..	1
Bees ... ..	6

**TABLE 9**  
**MEAT INSPECTION**

#### Summary of Animals Slaughtered, Inspected and Incidence of Disease Found

	Killed	Inspected	No. found diseased			
			Other diseases No.	%	T.B. No.	%
Bullocks and Heifers	2	2	—	—	—	—
Cows ... ..	3	3	—	—	—	—
Calves ... ..	2	2	—	—	—	—
Sheep and Lambs ...	3	3	—	—	—	—
Pigs ... ..	73	73	22	30.14	—	—

Summary of Disease Found and Parts of Animals Affected

Disease	Part affected								Pigs
Pericarditis	...	...	...	...	Heart	...	...	...	2
Pericarditis	...	...	...	...	Lungs	...	...	...	1
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	Lungs	...	...	...	5
Ascaris Lumbricoides	...	...	...	...	Livers	...	...	...	9
Nephritis	...	...	...	...	Kidneys	...	...	...	1
Abscesses	...	...	...	...	Lungs	...	...	...	1
Abscesses	...	...	...	...	Forequarter	...	...	...	1
Arthritis	...	...	...	...	Hindquarters	...	...	...	2

TABLE 10  
Sewage and Sewage Disposal

	No. of Houses	Estimated Population Involved
No. of houses connected to sewers	5,916	17,133
No. of houses not connected to sewers	213	617
No. of connections made during year:—		
(a) Existing houses	8	
(b) New houses	54	
(c) Other premises	1	
No. of conversions of other closets to W.C.'s		
	9	

TABLE 11  
UNSOUND FOOD

The number of types of articles of food inspected during the year and found to be unfit for human consumption were as follows:—

	lbs.
359 tins Fruit	430 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
37 tins Fruit Juice	45
129 tins Vegetables	107 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
17 tins Soup	13
78 tins Fish	41
21 tins Corned Beef	49
10 tins Ox Tongue	37 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
3 tins Pressed Ham	12
15 tins Cooked Ham	62 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
5 tins Stuffed Pork Roll	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
43 tins Pork Luncheon Meat	25 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
5 tins Ham and Pork	2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
1 tin Pork Tongue	6
193 tins Pork Tender Loin	94 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
15 tins Minced Pork	60
2 tins Pork	7
1 tin Pork Loin	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>

4 tins Hot Dog Sausages ... ..	2
6 tins Chopped Ham ... ..	3½
15 tins Minced Beef Loaf ... ..	11¼
7 tins Stewed Steak ... ..	3½
4 tins Irish Stew ... ..	4
5 tins Braised Steak ... ..	5
5 tins Breakfast Grill ... ..	2½
2 tins Liver and Bacon Roll ... ..	6½
2 cartons Beef Kidneys ... ..	20
3 tins Steak and Kidney Pie ... ..	1½
Shoulder Bacon ... ..	23
75 tins Evaporated Milk ... ..	15¾
29 tins Cream ... ..	10½
38 tins Rice Pudding ... ..	31¼
18 tins Sago Pudding ... ..	13
4 tins Sweet Pudding ... ..	2¾
12 boxes Pears ... ..	480
32 crates Cauliflowers ... ..	
18 crates Supercress ... ..	
8 tins Baby Foods ... ..	2¼
19 pkts. Fish Fingers ... ..	
25 Pies ... ..	
5 Cakes ... ..	
67 pkts. Fish ... ..	
5 pkts. Eclairs ... ..	
16 pkts. Beef in Gravy ... ..	
15 pkts. Braised Steak ... ..	
15 pkts. Beef Burgers ... ..	
13 pkts. Sausages ... ..	
20 pkts. Beans ... ..	
50 pkts. Peas ... ..	
19 pkts. Meat ... ..	
3 pkts. Steaklets ... ..	
1 pkt. Ice Cream ... ..	

**TABLE 12**  
**REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL COSTS**  
**Sanitary Cleansing**

Expenditure	£	£
Sanitary Cleansing:	1965/66	1964/65
Wages, Superannuation, Insurance, etc.		
Collection and Disposal	14,726	13,114
Cesspools ... ..	1,462	1,230
Nightsoil ... ..	184	293
	<hr/> 16,372	<hr/> 14,637
Haulage ... ..	6,199	5,158
Dustbins ... ..	126	106
Rents ... ..	33	32
Protective Clothing ...	124	210
Tools and Maintenance of Tip and Buildings	135	96
Sundries ... ..	13	39
	<hr/> 23,002	<hr/> 20,278



Salvage:				
Wages:				
Paper ... ..	2,295		2,024	
Metals ... ..	120		109	
Textiles ... ..	75		27	
	<hr/>	2,490	<hr/>	2,160
Haulage ... ..	188		263	
Proportion of Salaries,				
Sanitary Cleansing:				
Trade Refuse (Collec-				
Establishment, etc. ...	96		113	
Sundries, including				
Rates and Power	211		104	
Baling Wire, etc. ...	59		57	
Repairs to Baling				
Machine, etc. ... ..	—		2	
	<hr/>	3,044	<hr/>	2,699
		<hr/>		<hr/>
		26,046		22,977
Income:				
Sanitary Cleansing.				
Sale of Dustbins ...	161		125	
Miscellaneous ... ..	49		3	
tion and Disposal) ...	157		158	
	<hr/>	367	<hr/>	286
Salvage:				
Sale of Salvage				
Paper ... ..	3,075		2,297	
Metals ... ..	149		274	
Textiles ... ..	157		118	
	<hr/>	3,381	<hr/>	2,689
		<hr/>		<hr/>
		3,748		2,975
		<hr/>		<hr/>
NET COST ... ..		22,298		20,002

**TABLE 13**  
**GENERAL EFFICIENCY STATISTICS**

	Number	Loads	Tonnage
Dustbins (weekly collection) ... ..	7,187	2,052	5,291
Cesspools (monthly service) ... ..	184	2,994	10,645
Pails (weekly collection) ... ..	90	55	63
Salvage (all forms) ... ..	—	324	213

Average haul to Disposal Point: 2½ miles.

**The Unit Costs for Various Services**

	1963/64			1964/65			1965/66		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
For each Bin emptied ... ..	2	6	8	2	3	11	2	14	9
For each Pail emptied ... ..	4	14	5	3	9	8	3	6	8
For each Cesspool emptied ... ..	13	3	6	17	5	2	14	9	4
Collection and Disposal per 1									
ton of refuse ... ..	3	2	2	4	1	6	3	14	5
Cost per 1,000 population:—									
Refuse Collection and Disposal	917	10	3	962	15	6	1,114	11	3

**TABLE 14**  
**RECLAMATION OF REFUSE—DISPOSAL OF**  
**SALVAGED MATERIALS**

	1965			1966		
	T	C	Q	T	C	Q
Waste Paper ... ..	330	—	—	361	14	—
Ferrous Metals ... ..	42	2	—	21	2	—
Non-Ferrous Metals ... ..	3	6	—	2	1	1
Textiles ... ..	9	8	1	10	6	3
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	389	16	1	395	4	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

**TABLE 15**  
**WASTE PAPER COLLECTIONS IN TONS**  
1962 — 1966

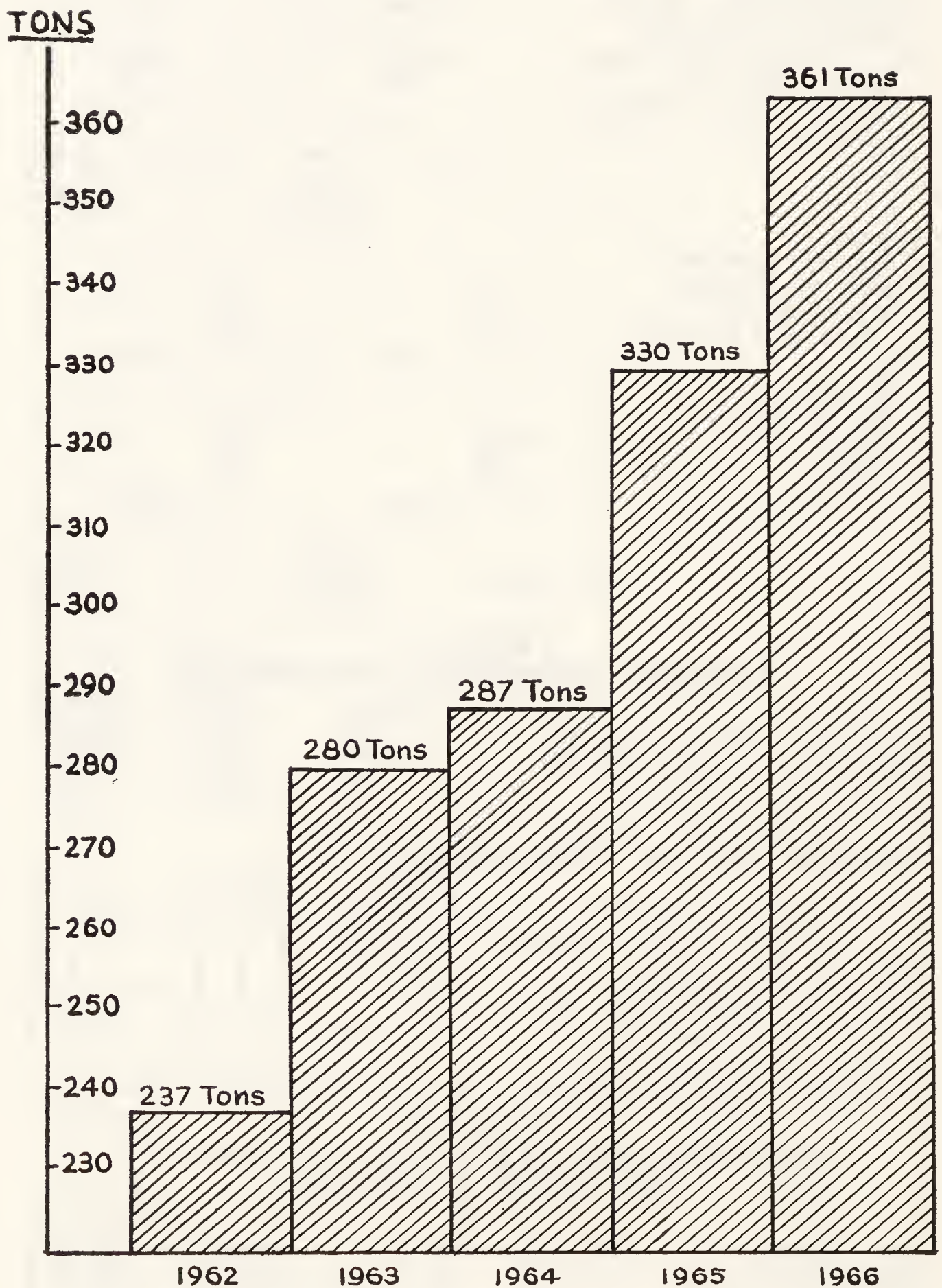


TABLE 16

OPERATIONAL COSTS OF VEHICLES, 1965/66

Type:—	Morris Petrol 74-RRB £ s. d.	Morris Petrol 332-NRA £ s. d.	Dennis Diesel 308-CRB £ s. d.	Morris Petrol BRA-811B £ s. d.	Mass Ferg. Tractor 823-SRR £ s. d.	Dennis Petrol MRB-918 £ s. d.	Dennis Diesel 2935-RA £ s. d.
Registration No:—							
Wages ... ..	35 1 6	35 3 8	114 9 1	50 5 9	42 12 0	155 6 11	283 5 1
Fuel Oil and lubricants ...	44 12 11	64 8 7	121 12 5	78 6 3	74 2 4	173 0 11	319 11 7
Tax and insurance ...	34 14 4	34 14 4	107 11 5	39 4 4	63 14 3	81 19 4	28 2 1
Repairs and spares ...	18 19 9	8 8 8	108 15 6	43 0 8	62 17 4	66 2 7	130 3 6
Tyres ... ..	8 4 6	2 13 9	59 6 9	— — —	62 4 1	63 4 8	31 14 8
Garage and other general costs ... ..	39 15 2	59 15 2	103 7 4	57 13 0	21 17 4	147 2 3	172 19 3
Loan charges ... ..	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	1030 0 2
Water ... ..	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —	7 17 6
Less Income (insurance, etc.) ... ..	— — —	— — —	2 12 5	— — —	— — —	— — —	— — —
Total:	181 8 2	185 4 2	621 10 1	268 10 0	327 7 4	686 16 8	2003 13 10
Cost per hour 1964/65 ...	2 0	— — —	6 2½	— — —	1 11¾	5 11½	13 9½
Cost per hour 1965/66 ...	— — —	— — —	6 1¼	— — —	3 3¾	6 2½	1 0 9¼

Allocation of Lorries:—

74-RRB: Housing Van.

332-NRA: Housing Van.

308-CRB: Highways Lorry.

BRA-811B: Highways Foreman's Pick-up Truck.

823-SRR: Massey Ferguson Tractor.

MRB-918: Highways Lorry.

2935-RA: Dennis/Johnson Suction Road Sweeper.



TABLE 17

OPERATIONAL COSTS OF VEHICLES, 1965/66

Type:—	Dennis Diesel 645-NRB	Dennis Diesel TRB-331	Dennis Petrol ORB-894	Dennis Diesel 557-CRA	Bristol Tractor 359-RRA	Morris Petrol 849-XRA	Dennis Diesel 3004-R	Dennis Diesel 6646-NU
Registration No.:—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Wages ... ..	179 4 1	87 2 11	44 17 6	95 16 0	69 13 10	97 11 2	167 1 0	130 10 0
Fuel oil and lubricants	223 5 0	112 4 7	43 6 1	147 12 2	28 14 0	50 13 0	187 6 11	216 3 9
Tax and insurance ...	157 2 4	89 9 4	80 9 4	18 2 7	15 5 7	34 14 4	22 13 9	208 13 5
Repairs and spares ...	142 11 2	25 3 4	4 2 8	114 14 11	568 18 3	37 2 5	55 10 3	35 15 3
Tyres ... ..	24 14 8	42 14 0	8 4 0	— — —	— — —	15 4 10	— — —	175 5 10
Garage and other general costs	204 15 5	99 7 11	51 13 8	109 6 8	79 10 4	111 6 7	190 17 0	149 1 11
Loan charges ...	493 8 10	— — —	— — —	— — —	296 10 9	— — —	587 17 3	786 19 2
Less Income (Insurance, etc.)	— — —	— — —	— — —	30 13 4	— — —	— — —	40 16 8	— — —
Total:	1425 1 6	456 2 1	232 13 3	454 19 0	1058 12 9	346 12 4	1170 9 6	1702 9 4

Cost per hour (1964/65)	13 2½	3 8½	— — —	6 3½	3 4½	2 7½	12 2¾	— — —
Cost per hour (1965/66)	12 4½	4 3¾	1 11 2¾	5 6½	10 3½	3 9	11 9	14 8

Allocation of Lorries:—

- 645-NRB: Refuse Collection Paxit II.
- TRB-331: Refuse Collection and Salvage Side Loader/Open Lorry.
- ORB-894: Refuse Collection Side Loader/Open Lorry.
- 557-CRA: Cesspools (day shift); Pails (night shift).
- 359-RRA: (Tractor) Refuse Disposal.
- 849-XRA: Public Health Dept., Foreman's Van.
- 3004-R: Cesspool/Gully Emptyer.
- 6646-NU: Refuse Collection Paxit IIIA.

TABLE 18

SUMMARY OF CLEANSING COSTS OVER ALL CLEANSING SERVICES

Year	Refuse £	Privies £	Pails £	Cesspools £	Salvage Income £	Salvage Expenditure £	Profit or Loss on Salvage £	Nett Cost of Cleansing Services £
1954/55	12,003	81	1,304	815	1,082	2,022	941—Loss	14,203
1955/56	10,999	83	1,359	776	2,659	2,715	55—Loss	13,272
1956/57	11,674	58	1,358	984	2,641	2,659	18—Loss	14,038
1957/58	12,392	28	1,107	1,305	2,978	2,682	296—Profit	14,536
1958/59	13,226	33	956	1,464	2,877	2,266	611—Profit	15,067
1959/60	14,142	28	872	1,314	2,809	2,248	561—Profit	14,795
1960/61	14,201	11	964	1,356	2,829	2,593	236—Profit	16,297
1961/62	15,017	1	928	1,410	3,110	3,524	414—Loss	17,471
1962/63	15,915	7	783	1,490	2,593	2,903	310—Loss	17,952
1963/64	16,194	—	491	2,003	2,630	2,940	310—Loss	18,998
1964/65	17,199	—	432	2,361	2,689	2,699	10—Loss	20,002
1965/66	19,672	—	300	2,663	3,381	3,044	337—Profit	22,298













